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[2237]

HERR BALLIN SEES THE LIGHT.

THE INSENSATE FOLLY OF OUR PAN-GERMANS.

Herr Albert Ballin, former friend of the Kaiser, and head of the Hamburg-American Line, is convinced that Germany faces disaster, according to an "intercepted letter," which the London Daily Chronicle quotes as having been written by Ballin to Privy Councillor Dr. Rathenau, of Berlin. Ballin is quoted, in part, as saying:

"That Germany has done a disastrous thing by antagonizing the United States. That 'unrestricted submarine warfare' is a fatal policy. That Germany is building no new merchant ships."

That the Government subsidy system to extend the merchant marine will show no results for at least five years.

That Great Britain will not only be able to cripple effectively Germany's sea trade after the war, but will be in a position to cut off the Teuton's supply of raw materials.

That "by our conduct of this war, by the insensate folly of our Pan-Germans, and our unspeakable Press, we have turned her (Great Britain's) inborn dislike to us into a loathing so cold, and fierce, and lasting, as sometimes to make me tremble for the whole future of our economic existence."

He ends his almost pathetic letter as follows:

"And just one point more, and it is perhaps quite as serious. With a hostile British Empire, galled and fretted with our military success, raging at its losses, hopelessly alienated, how are we to procure the raw material which this Empire alone can supply? You have studied this question, and I am sure of your agreement, assertion that after the war these British markets for raw material will be open to us. Where are we to procure our supplies of jute if not from India? If we are driven from Africa, where are we to seek our full supplies of rubber, palm kernels and copra?"

What a prospect! Within the British Empire are produced countless articles on which we have hitherto relied, and which will be indispensable in the future, if we are to swim and not sink. Wool from South Africa and Australia, spelter, wolfram, nickel, cobalt and endless more. That great empire is self-contained, and we are not. And all the military victories, and all the wild will-o'-the-wisps about 'Hamburg to Bagdad' will not help us.

Here is at least one German who has seen the light.—*Exporters' Review*.

SEA-PLACES FOR BISHOPS?

TIME-SAVING JOURNEYS OF THE FUTURE

At a recent committee meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel a letter was read offering to contribute a sum of money in order to supply one of the bishops with an aeroplane to enable him to visit the outlying parts of his diocese overseas.

Although it has not been possible to accept the offer, there is little doubt, states the society, that in a few years similar offers will be accepted, and that some of the bishops who are in charge of large and widely-scattered dioceses will thus be enabled to multiply their activities.

Mr. C. G. Gray, editor of the "Acropolis," illustrates in "Overseas" the saving of time which would be effected by a mail and passenger air service. He sets out the following table of air journeys of the future:

	SAYS.
Sydney	3 1/2
Hongkong	3 1/2
Calcutta	2 1/2
Colombo	2 1/2
Auckland, N.Z.	9
Bugdad	11
Capetown	3 1/2
Newfoundland	1 1/2
Qinow	1 1/2
Cairo	1 1/2
Winnipeg	2 1/2
Vancouver	3 1/2

"There is nothing," he adds, "to prevent a flight to Australia being made tomorrow. The Government, thought it worth while. No stretch of sea on the route is greater than the distances covered daily by British seaplanes."

He feels confident that the journey between Newfoundland and the west of Ireland will be made this year. The distance is a little over 1,000 miles, or about ten hours' flying.

MARVELS OF THE NEW SURGERY.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS MOVED AT WILL.

Remarkable results obtained by Italian surgeons in their treatment of soldiers who have lost their limbs were told by Professor V. Putti, of Bologna, in a lecture at the Central Hall, Westminster. It was Dr. Giuliano Vangiotti who first conceived the idea and the means of drawing living energies from the stump of an amputated limb, and transmitting voluntary movements to the artificial limb.

In order to obtain this voluntary movement the muscles were allowed to overlap the bone of the stump, and these muscles were so arranged as to give two protruberances, similar in shape and size to two small fingers.

The artificial limbs at present in vogue in this country were simply supports for the stumps, whereas the artificial limbs advocated by the lecturer can be used by the stumps. In the case of a man losing both his hands he would be able to use a knife and fork at the table, dress himself, and even shave himself with a safety razor.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS

GERMAN LI'S REFUTED.

CRUELTY TO BRITISH.

The ill-treatment of British prisoners captured by the Germans has been notorious ever since the outbreak of war. On April 11th last, the report of Sir Robert Younger's Committee revealed a few of the most recent examples of German inhumanity and broken faith. Reference was there made to the systematic breaches of the agreement concluded in April, 1917, between the British and Germans, under which prisoners of war on either side should not be employed within thirty kilometres (about nineteen miles) of the firing line. Since the issue of the Younger report there has accumulated another long and appalling list of atrocious breaches of this agreement, attested, and in most cases abundantly corroborated, by the sworn statements of escaped prisoners. In the face of this notorious ill-treatment by the Germans of the British prisoners that fall into their hands, the Germans themselves have had the effrontery to accuse the British of inhumanity in their treatment of German prisoners. In February last the following semi-official statement appeared in the German Press:

"From statements made by German prisoners brought from England to France in November, 1917, to be interned in Switzerland, we can see how shamefully the English abuse international law even in this work of mercy. The prisoners, who were very ill, some of whom could only walk with crutches, were transported on a cattle steamer. But not, as might have been thought, in the stalls, for which many of the unfortunates would have been grateful, but in a filthy space below the stalls in the lowest deck of the ship. There the cripples had to spend the night in a pestilential atmosphere heaped together like cattle on the benches which did not even have backs. In the morning they received coffee, and had to starve for the rest of the day. The English, who are usually so concerned about the external amenities of life, did not even give them plates, knives, or forks. The unfortunate prisoners had to make tea in tinmed meat tins among the stalls. Even those who were sea-sick were not allowed to leave the pens below the two-hourly. For over thirty hours the English exposed poor prisoners to a voyage on a transport under these shameful conditions. The inhuman enemy did not worry the slightest degree about the fact that the ship had been wrecked not one of these unfortunate men could have escaped. As such measures reveal a coarseness and brutality which we cannot allow to be shown to our soldiers, the German Government at once lodged a vigorous protest with the English Government."

The statement repeats charges which had already been officially made through a neutral channel to the British Government, and to which a reply has been sent through the same channel. The real facts of the case are that these German prisoners had precisely the same accommodation as that which is provided for British officers and men, who have frequently travelled in the ship in question. A portion of the ship is fitted for the transport of horses, but no prisoners of war were put on this deck. Owing to an error there were not sufficient blankets on board for boiling water. The ship was delayed before departure from Southampton, and also before entering Le Havre, on account of the tide. During the latter delay the prisoners were allowed to walk about anywhere on the ship, and one of them jumped overboard, being rescued at considerable risk by a British boat's crew.

BARBARITY TO CAPTIVES.

The German statements are thus shown to have been completely false. On the other hand, there is an overwhelming mass of properly authenticated evidence of the barbarous treatment of British prisoners by the Germans. The following cases, which have taken place in the period subsequent to that of the Younger report, have been extracted at random from this mass of evidence, which is in possession of the British Government.

One man, who was captured on the morning of March 28th, 1918, was made to work for two hours, immediately after he was taken prisoner, serving a German field-gun with ammunition and digging out a position for it under British fire. This gun was in charge of two gunners, to whom the party, of which the witness was one, was handed over by the escort. These two gunners forced them to carry the ammunition from the wagons to the gun after they had dug out the emplacement. Although this party were lucky enough to incur no casualties, the witness saw six or seven German killed among the detachment of the gun on their immediate left.

Another witness was captured on March 21st, 1918, and with about twenty others was taken to a German battery in action and made to carry shells and make a dump of them beside the road near Quent. At Villiers (near Cognacourt) he was with a party, including warrant officers, N.C.O.s, and R.A.M.C., who were to work on roads and light railways. If they did not work hard for eight hours a day they were knocked about with rifle-butts or sticks. After a week at Villiers they were marched to Ecourt (five miles from the front line and put in a cage, which was within range of the British guns. Here they worked under shell-fire, and the treatment was worse than they had previously experienced. The witness saw four men set to carry a machine-gun, a six-man job. Owing to the weight and the state of the ground they fell, whereupon a German corporal and man hit them with sticks. One man was thrashed till he lay on the ground groaning. One work party had a corporal killed and three men wounded by shell-fire.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

BARON SCHROEDER'S 625 TONS OF COAL.

Mr. Taiton, in the House of Commons, asked the President of the Board of Trade if he was aware that—

A German Baron called Schroeder, naturalised since the commencement of the war, has for the past three years been in the habit of receiving immense consignments of coal for his house and gardens at Englefield Green, a large portion being consigned in the name of his gardener, Shill, prior to the war called Schiller; whether, in April of this year, Baron Schroeder received at Egham Station 120 tons of anthracite coal from Swansea and seven tons of household coal from the Broadworth Collieries, near Doncaster; whether the total consignments so received from April, 1917, to April, 1918, amounted to not less than 320 tons of anthracite coal and 165 tons of household coal; and, if so, whether, having regard to the coal shortage and the difficulty of railway transport, he will direct the Coal Controller that this German Baron shall not be given undue preference over loyal and patriotic Englishmen.

Mr. Wardle, who replied, said it was true the quantities of coal had been supplied, and steps were being taken to prevent any further supplies until they were necessary.

Mr. Taiton inquired whether it was not a fact that 200 tons of anthracite coal were still harboured by Baron Schroeder?

Mr. Wardle had no knowledge of the fact, but would make inquiries.

General Sir Ivor Philipps asked whether steps had been taken to remove the excess of coal and prosecute in the case?

Mr. Wardle: Steps have been taken to prevent further supplies. "The German financier has so wormed his way into our body politic that it is natural for him to conclude that orders intended for mere British citizens do not apply to him," says the *Daily Graphic*. "It is all of a piece with official policy. The existence of this coal hoarder might have been inferred from the preferential treatment of German prisoners, and countless other evidences of our tenderness. Is this sheer stupidity, or, as some students of national psychology hold, an instance of English conceit?"

MERCHANTMEN WHO FIGHT

200,000 SERVING UNDER THE WHITE ENSIGN.

"There are some 200,000 merchant seamen and about 80,000 fishermen who are at this moment serving under the White Ensign, and who have been assimilated into the fighting fleet," said Sir Rosslyn E. Wemyss, First Sea Lord, speaking at the centenary meeting of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, in the Mansion House, London. "The merchant marine has gone on with its business as undauntedly as have the men of the Royal Navy, with the result that through the co-operation of the two services it has been possible to form that marvellous transport service for the transport of troops and munitions to France, and that service which keeps up the supply of food to these islands, the lack of which would have made it absolutely impossible for this nation to carry on the war." (Applause.)

Admiral Wemyss spoke with enthusiasm of the mutual respect and admiration which have grown up between the two branches of the sea service, and could not but be of the greatest use in the future. He mentioned that some 32,000 men from torpedoed ships had been succoured by the society.

Mr. G. N. Barnes, member of the War Cabinet, said that a Government department "is as slow to move and as devoid of sympathy as a sheriff's officer." (Laughter.)

A letter was read from Mr. Lloyd George expressing his "personal appreciation of the great national work which is being done by the society for our seamen."

A third man reports that after being captured with ten others after dusk on March 24th, 1918, he was marched for thirteen or fourteen hours, without food, to Ypres.

"Here a German interpreter threatened me with a revolver, saying: 'I want you to tell me the truth. If you tell me any lies, you won't leave the tent alive.' He pointed the revolver at my temple. He asked me the strength of my division, how many guns there were left, where they would probably be, etc."

The witness said that he had only just come to France, and gave him no information.

"We were under artillery fire when we rested (witness proceeded). This was about one p.m. on the 26th, and we had no food since we were captured on the 24th, and nothing to drink except shell-hole water. After about another 300 yards we were told to keep low, and go as fast as we could to a shell-hole marked by a white post. When we got there the guide told us it was No. 3 M.G. post, and showed us where No. 4 was. He told us we should be covered by a machine-gun from No. 3 to No. 4. He came with us about fifty yards, and then stopped. We had to go on."

They remained at No. 4 till after dusk, and on their way back decided to attempt an escape. Joe was shot by one of our machine-guns, and the witness stayed with him in a shell hole for about five hours until he died. At length the witness reached our lines at about one a.m. on the 27th. Since dusk on the 24th he had been given no food at all, and had had only three hours' sleep.

Another witness said: "Four of our prisoners were brought to Méschede while I was there who had been working behind the German lines. It was pitiful to see them; they were nothing but skin and bone. We could hardly recognise them as Englishmen. They were in a terrible state."

GERMAN LOSSES IN SHIPPING

HALF OF HER MERCANTILE MARINE.

The Paris Chamber of Commerce *Bulletin* has lately published some interesting facts about the losses incurred by the German merchant service, and the increase of the Allies' mercantile fleets. The command of the seas being in the hands of the Allies, since the outset of the war, it points out, the German merchant-service have been stopped except in the case of Norway and Sweden, with which countries trade has been carried on. Vessels still out at sea have been either seized or destroyed by the Allies, or else sunk by mines. Germany's mercantile fleet thus suffered from the very beginning of the war a loss of 500,000 tons. To this figure we must add the tonnage held up by the Allies in their own harbours and which amounts to 830,000 tons, since the entrance of the United States, Brazil, and China into the war. Then, too, the large number of vessels sold by their German owners to neutral ship-builders must not be overlooked. Up to March 31st, 1917, Germany's losses in merchant vessels might be estimated at two millions and a half, gross tonnage, or about 45 per cent. of her mercantile fleet in time of peace. The *Berliner Tageblatt* of May 15th, 1917, acknowledged the loss of 630 vessels, or 2,116,000 tons of shipping. In July, 1917, the German Under-Secretary of State, Helfferich, announced in the Reichstag that "two million tons of shipping had either fallen directly into the hands of the enemy, or been seriously imperilled."

These material losses are of all the greater consequence from a financial point of view, since the cost of a ton, which was 200 marks in time of peace, had risen to 700 marks in July, 1917. On the other hand, the capital represented by the German mercantile fleet, which has already decreased 50 per cent. owing to the losses it sustained, has been unproductive since 1914; this for the first three years and a half of war, constitutes a loss of 400 million francs (£16,000,000) exclusive of costs for the maintenance of crews and vessels blocked in various ports. Moreover, in the same lapse of time, the Allies' rival companies, profiting by the considerable rise in freight, benefited by diverting into their own channels the custom formerly given to German companies.

Owing to the prolongation of the war, the situation of German ship-owners has become more and more critical. In 1916 the usual reports of shareholders' meetings of large shipping companies no longer appeared in special papers, and the smaller companies were bought up by financial or metallurgical trade committees. In April, 1917, the Scandinavian Companies offered, in the market, at 750 marks, the 1,000 mark shares of the Hamburg-American Line, which before the war were quoted at 1,200 marks. The first three years and a half of war, constitutes a loss of 400 million francs (£16,000,000) exclusive of costs for the maintenance of crews and vessels blocked in various ports. Moreover, in the same lapse of time, the Allies' rival companies, profiting by the considerable rise in freight, benefited by diverting into their own channels the custom formerly given to German companies.

ALLIES' NEW SHIPPING.

The Allies, too, have not been inactive. In England, during the year 1917, 1,162,374 tons of fresh units were built, against only 550,000 in 1916. Moreover, 150,000 tons, purchased abroad, have been added to the British fleet. In France, several powerful metallurgical societies, such as the "Etablissements Schneider de Creusot," the "Tréfileries de Lamourin de Havre," the "Société Normande de Métallurgie," have contracted with the principal shipbuilding societies, for repairing and rebuilding the fleet. With the assistance of the Comité Central des Armateurs de France, the Government has organized the control of the naval dockyards, and the general commandering of all French vessels, with the exception of fishing-smacks. It has obtained from Parliament the voting of a first credit of 500 millions for building new ships. It has also had "sea barges" over from the United States; these vessels are rapidly constructed and intended for plying between the neighbouring countries—England, Spain, Algeria, and Italy. Lastly, the conclusion of an agreement with Brazil has placed at the disposal of France the German vessels interned in Brazilian ports, or about 200,000 tons of shipping. These facts show that the Entente Powers will be able to keep the economic advantages obtained during the course of the war, and thoroughly to outdo German competition.

STATE CONTROL OF INDUSTRY

EX-DOMINION MINISTER ON THE INEFFICIENCY OF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. F. M. B. Fisher, late Minister for Marine and Trade in New Zealand, presided at a meeting of business men to protest against the perpetuation of Government control of industry, held by the newly-formed Imperial Association of Commerce, at the Baltic Exchange, London.

Mr. Fisher, who is the director of the association, said that the business of the Government was to create, not to confiscate wealth and to encourage trade rather than to hamper it. It was going to become intolerable and impossible if business men were to be controlled by Government Departments which reached the high-water mark of inefficiency. The association did not represent a revolt against the Government, but against inefficient departments of the Government. Some of those departments thought that they had reached the highest state of efficiency when they had commanded a hotel and had installed a tenpot, a typewriter, and a telephone in every room.

Mr. Howard Rousler said that business men had done out of patriotism much that was against their good reason and against their business interests. A great deal had been given up by them, and in certain circles it was thought that their quiescent attitude could be counted upon after the war. There was, however, a very different opinion current among the trading community, a feeling which would find expression when the present crisis was passed.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

AN OPIUM CASE.

A Chinese pleaded guilty to being in unlawful possession of six tins of opium. Defendant said he bought the opium for a friend and did not know that it was contrary to the regulations.

Mr. Wolfe fined defendant \$200, with the alternative of a month's hard labour.

AN ABSENT PROSECUTOR.

A Chinese was charged, on remand, with stealing a clock from the residence of Mr. H. Hancock, No. 105, the Peak.

Inspector Browne said that Mr. Hancock, who was expected to prosecute in the case, was not present in Court.

Mr. Wood therefore discharged the defendant.

A SEQUEL OF THE TAI O TRAGEDY.

The two Indian Sergeants—B144 and B152—were charged, on remand, with neglecting to perform their duty at Tai O on July 17th, when Sergt. Glendinning was murdered and the Police Station was set on fire.

The depositions made by defendants at the Coroner's inquiry were put in as evidence against them, after which the case was adjourned till this afternoon.

FORGING GOVERNMENT LABELS.

A Chinese was charged with forging Government opium labels.

Sergeant Blackman stated that defendant was employed as a ticket-collector at the Canton wharf and was arrested, on a sampan with the labels in his possession.

Defendant stated that the labels were given to him by a friend. He had no idea they were bogus labels.

Mr. Wolfe remanded the case for further enquiries, fixing bail at \$1,000.

NO WORK IN CANTON.

A lame Chinese was charged with begging alms in Glenelg.

Sergeant Blackman stated that when defendant was arrested he informed witness that he was working in Mercer Street. This was found to be incorrect.

The man had been sent to Canton a few months ago, but had returned to the Colony.

Defendant's excuse for returning was that work was scarce in Canton, so he came back to the Colony to procure employment.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$5; in default, sentenced him to seven days' hard labour.

EXPORTING SILVER DOLLARS.

Three Chinese were charged yesterday with unlawfully attempting to export a quantity of silver dollars.

Sergeant Blackman stated that defendants were employed on board a Government requisitioned ship. They were seen leaving in a sampan, and when arrested, the dollars were found on them.

Defendants said they had only arrived in the Colony from Singapore a few days ago and were ignorant of the regulations. Having paid off in Singapore currency they changed it into Hongkong currency with the intention of sending a remittance to their relatives in the country.

Mr. Wood fined each defendant \$30, and ordered them to change the silver dollars into notes.

A P.W.D. PROSECUTION.

Two Chinese—one the owner of a house, and the other a contractor—were summoned for erecting an additional storey on a house in Peel Street without submitting plans to the P.W.D. for approval, or having a permit.

Mr. Edwards, of the P.W.D., prosecuted, and Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared for the defence.

Mr. d'Almada pleaded guilty on behalf of his clients, but said they were ignorant of the law. As soon as they were aware of it they had the storey razed.

Mr. Edwards said he examined the house and found the lower walls were not strong enough to bear the additional burden of a new storey.

Mr. Wood remanded the case for a fortnight, fixing bail at \$100 for the first defendant.

THE BASEBALL GAME.

We understand that the sale of tickets for the baseball game to-day, between the 9th Cavalry, U.S. Army, and a United States warship, has been large enough to promise a useful addition to the funds of the Red Cross Society. Special arrangements have been made with the Tramway Co. for a special service. Those who attend are assured of a treat in the exhibition of America's national game and will not regret the time and money spent in a worthy cause.

THE INDIAN MOSLEM SOCIETY.

HONOURING THE NEW KHAN SAHIB.

The Indian Moslem Society gave a tea-party at Wiseman's Café yesterday evening, in honour of Khan Sahib Hasham Khan, who was recently invested, at Government House with the title of Khan Sahib, conferred on him by H.E. the Viceroy of India for loyal services rendered.

The several sections of the Indian community resident in the Colony were well represented, amongst those present being Inspector Nawab Khan (Chairman, Indian Moslem Society), Messrs. Sirdar Khan (Vice-Chairman and Hon. Treasurer I.M.S.), Fateh Mohamed (Hon. Secretary Indian Moslem Society), Mohamed Akbar, Khawas Khan, Khair Deen, Miran Bux, Alam Deen, A. P. Arculli, A. K. el Arculli, Osman el Arculli, S. C. Ismail, R. Currim, V. Currim, A. Subaid, M. Suffaid, Y. Ram, John, M. A. Razak, M. Arab, S. A. Bux, D. Ramjahn, Samy, S. D. Mehal, B. Nur Khan, S. G. Kadir, Fazal Ahmed, Abdullah, G. D. Dhool, Abbas Khan, Ghulam Nabi, Mohamed Ali, Mir. Alam Khan, Zaitba Khan, H. M. Namazi, Mirza A. Kazerni, A. M. Namazi, Mohamed Ali, H. M. E. Elias, Suleman Chinoy, A. S. F. Mohamed, A. Sidiq, H. Sidiq, M. H. Ismail, E. Esalby, Z. Peerbhy, M. Allarabbia, T. Motabhy, A. A. Raheem, Nausriwala, Kayamally, Hassanally, Tyeb Khan, L. M. Shereef, B. Ahmed, Mohideen, Subadar Sh. Walayat Ali, Subadar Abbas Khan, Subadar Bhagat Singh, Subadar Pala Singh, Jamadar Mohamed Khan, Jamadar Gurdit Singh, Dr. Sadat Ali, Dr. Mockerjee, Messrs. Shankar Lal Sharma, A. Santra, R. S. Gullaria, Peerbhy, R. B. Cooper, A. B. Avasia, S. K. Setna, M. O. Tallati, T. Vasava, H. K. Erani, P. J. Tallati, M. J. Patel, W. Shroff, H. Ruttonjee, J. H. Bultonee, D. S. Cooper, P. N. Cooper, K. D. Gazdar, P. A. Jam, setjee, N. Bejenjee, K. D. Mistry, D. K. Khara, Mehta, Karam Deen, Bishen Singh, Mahan Singh, Insp. Mohinder Singh, Messrs. Badun Singh, Natha Singh, Bishan Dass, Alam Chand, Thakur Das, Charan Das, Pharnas Ram, Gajan Dass, Lekhray, Jarnas Ram, Mangan Mal, Jernan Das, Dr. Day, Messrs. Behram Khan, and Feroz Ali.

Speeches were delivered by Inspector Nawab Khan (the Chairman) and Messrs. A. P. Arculli, M. Akbar, and Bisham Singh, in the course of which they congratulated the new Khan Sahib and expressed their pleasure and gratitude to H.E. the Governor of Hongkong and H.E. the Viceroy of India for conferring the title upon their fellow-countryman. Through all the speeches there rang a note of loyalty to the British Government for its generous treatment of all its subjects, irrespective of their race or creed.

Mr. Akbar said:—I beg to propose that this meeting of gentlemen fully representing various sections, creeds, and classes of the Indian community, wishes to express and place on record its sincere and warm gratitude, by passing votes of thanks to His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong and to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India for conferring the most honourable title of Khan Sahib on Mr. Hasham Khan, one of the most distinguished members of the community in this Colony, for his meritorious services, and loyal and faithful devotion to the British Government, which honour the whole community gratefully appreciates and is duly proud to share with its envied recipient, the Khan Sahib.

This resolution was passed unanimously. Mr. Hasham Khan acknowledged the compliment paid to him in the following terms:—Mr. Chairman, members of the Indian Moslem Society:—Allow me to thank you for your bountiful hospitality and you, my fellow guests, for your presence on this auspicious occasion. Whatever I have done, I assure you I have only done my duty; and I am certain I am only voicing the sentiments of the patriotism of Indians, of whatever creed, that had any one of the members now present been given the opportunity that was so happily accorded to me he would have served the Raj in the same faithful manner—perhaps better. It was very considerate of H.E. the Governor to recommend and obtain for me this unexpected reward. The community must also appreciate the decoration that has been conferred on me as an honour to the whole of the Indian community, as was stated by H.E. the Governor on the occasion of the investiture. I am more than flattered by what the Chairman and Mr. A. P. Arculli, an old friend of our family, have said, and I am certain that my brothers, especially Captain Ajab Khan, will be very pleased. (Applause.)

Tea was then served, after which the gathering dispersed.

IMMINGHAM DOCK CASE.

SYSTEM OF WHOLESAL CORRUPTION.

After a trial extending over twenty-six days, and occupying the attention of three juries, the Immingham Dock case concluded at the Old Bailey recently. The proceedings in connection with it commenced at Bow-street on September 28th last, and after the prisoners charged had made twenty-five appearances before Sir John Dickinson, they were committed for trial on February 28th. Thus the case has occupied the attention of the public for over nine months. There have been three stages of the trial at the Old Bailey. In the first Eric Brotherton, the manager of the Humber Graving Dock Company, Immingham, and his chief assistant manager, James Walker, were indicted for conspiring to defraud the Admiralty of large sums of money, and were convicted. In the second Brotherton was charged with conspiring with John Crispey, foreman painter, and Joseph Cobley, foreman shipwright, and was again convicted, though his fellow prisoners were acquitted. In the third stage Brotherton was charged with conspiring with John Crispey, foreman painter, and Joseph Cobley, foreman shipwright, and was again convicted, though his fellow prisoners were acquitted. In the third stage Brotherton, Cobley, and George William Smith, a Grimby timber merchant, were charged with conspiring to defraud the dock company.

The jury, after an absence of an hour and three-quarters, found Brotherton and Smith guilty, and Cobley not guilty. The foreman added that in the jury's opinion Smith had acted under great pressure from Brotherton. Mr. Justice Atkin discharged Cobley. Sir Richard Muir, prior to the passing of sentence, said he ought to call the attention of the Court to the amount of money which the Government had in fact been defrauded of, and the amount which they would have been defrauded of but for the discoveries made by Mr. Charlton, the Admiralty overseer. Mr. Charlton had estimated that the Government had been defrauded of at least £25,000, and that if the fraud had continued to the present time the authorities would have been defrauded of at least £30,000. That might be a matter for investigation hereafter between the Admiralty and the Dock Company.

Sir Edward Marshall Hall, speaking for Brotherton, said he hoped the judge would not take as accurate any of the figures just quoted. The trouble had arisen from the slackness of the Admiralty. At a moment like this, to cast the blame of the world a man of the abnormal sort, and of the kind so valuable to us, and who is endowed with courage and business capacity, was a matter of grave sadness. Brotherton had done splendid work for the country in the hour of the country's direst need. If he (Sir Edward) could tell the judge all he knew, he would appreciate still more what difficulties Brotherton had rendered those services.

Mr. Justice Atkin, addressing the prisoners, said he could hardly express the regret that it gave him to see men of previous good character standing where they now stood. He fully appreciated the services Brotherton had rendered to his country. He had shown energy and industry, and if he had only kept to honest paths he might have done still more; but he had abused the trust placed in him by entering upon a far-reaching and elaborate scheme of fraud, so far-reaching, and involving so many persons, as he had never heard of before in any scheme emanating from the brain of one man. The scheme involved the creation of scores and scores of false records, and still worse, the corrupting of numerous other persons. Such an offence as this could not be passed over, and the least punishment that could be inflicted was a sentence of twenty months' imprisonment in the second division on the first two counts, and twelve months' in the second division on the third, to run concurrently.

Walker would be sentenced to six months' in the second division; Smith had assisted in robbing the company of nearly £4,000, and was not under any pressure to comply with Brotherton. His sentence would be eight months' in the second division.

His lordship spoke in high praise of the way in which the case had been presented, and of the assistance rendered by Mr. Charlton. He also referred with pleasure to the fact that one of the witnesses, Mr. Holmes, a working man, had resisted the temptation placed upon him by Brotherton, and refused to take any part in the conspiracy. It was interesting to note that he was associated with a higher degree of education than was usual, and his lordship hoped would ever stand for truth and honesty.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B. 18178.

All ranks will attend as under at Headquarters Office and draw belts. Platoon and Section Commanders will attend in uniform; uniform optional for other ranks.

Monday, August 19th:—No. 2 Platoon 5.15-5.45 p.m. Tuesday, August 20th:—No. 3 Platoon 5.15-5.45 p.m. No. 4 Platoon 5.45-6.15 p.m.

Wednesday, August 21st:—No. 5 Platoon 5.15-5.45 p.m. No. 6 Platoon 5.45-6.15 p.m.

Thursday, August 22nd:—No. 7 Platoon 5.15-5.45 p.m. No. 8 Platoon 5.45-6.15 p.m.

Friday, August 23rd:—No. 1 Platoon 5.15-5.45 p.m. 12th August, 1918.

BRITISH TRADE ENTERPRISE.

NEW INSURANCE AGAINST BAD DEBTS ABROAD.

A subsidiary company has recently been formed by the British Trade Corporation, which may possibly develop into an undertaking of great importance to our commerce abroad. The new undertaking is entitled the Trade Indemnity Company, and its subscribed capital, which is entirely owned by the corporation, is £100,000, of which £20,000 has been paid up. In addition there is a reserve of £20,000. These figures, however, may be regarded as purely nominal, for it is safe to assume that they will be expanded as occasion demands. The object of the new company is to assist British merchants and manufacturers in developing overseas business, by insurance. Policies are issued insuring the payment of commercial debts, thus enabling an exporter to increase his present volume of trade without incurring greater capital responsibilities. Under approved conditions the company will advance to the assured the amount of its liability in respect of any debt insured, against transfer of the debt and payment of interest on the amount advanced, until the net outcome of an estate is ascertained.

The company grants policies insuring up to two-thirds of a client's whole turnover against ultimate loss. Policies are also granted to cover a proportion of such losses as may arise should a forced resale of goods become necessary in consequence of buyer becoming insolvent and thereby unable to take up shipping documents. The company likewise grants policies insuring against a proportion of trader's losses in any one year in excess of an agreed percentage of loss on turnover to be borne by the assured. The company is also prepared to grant policies insuring approved accounts up to three-fourths of the amount of a debt.

ADVANTAGES OF FACILITIES OFFERED. These last-named policies, insuring specific accounts, will be issued on three different bases. Under policies issued under Basis A the company will pay to the assured an agreed proportion of the net loss after the debtor has become insolvent, and all dividends recovered or ascertained. Under Basis B the assured will receive within seven days after satisfactory proof of insolvency a sum equal to 13s. 4d. in the pound on the proportion of the debt insured under the policy in full satisfaction of the liability of the company, but the assured, besides receiving that certain payment, will be entitled to any dividends that should be forthcoming. Under Basis C the company will undertake to pay to the assured in the event of the dishonour of any duly accepted bill, an agreed proportion of such bill as is covered by the policy within a few days of satisfactory proof of such dishonour and assignment of the debt to the company. Any amount collected by the company from the estate of the defaulter in excess of the amount paid by the company, plus interest and charges, will be returned to the assured. Germany developed this form of insurance very actively in the interests of her foreign trade in order to enable the exporter to give long credit and to take risks.

In Great Britain, too, attempts have been made to do the same for the British exporter, but only on a small scale. The new company, by virtue of its backing, should be able to reduce materially the risks of a British exporter who wishes to increase his overseas business. A firm the foreign turnover of which has averaged, say, £20,000 a year, and the bad debts of which have averaged, say, £400, will be able to double its turnover without risking any further loss by insuring itself against additional bad debts with a company having the financial support of the British Trade Corporation. In fact in this combination of finance and insurance lies a novel feature of the scheme. Another novel point is that payments can be secured almost immediately instead of after the adjustment of an insolvency, which is the usual arrangement.

ARMY WIFE'S TRIP.

JOURNEYED 32,000 MILES TO SEE HER HUSBAND FOR TWO DAYS.

After a chase of nearly four years and more than 30,000 miles, Mrs. William Whaling caught up with her army husband and Uncle Sam's army orders here a few days ago (says an American paper). Four years ago she became Mrs. Whaling, wife of Captain Whaling, at a Western army post. About two months after the wedding the War Department ordered the husband to the Philippines, and he made arrangements for the bride to follow, after the rainy season in the islands. While she was in the middle of the Pacific Uncle Sam got busy and the Captain passed his wife on the ocean. When she reached the Philippines there was no boat back for a month—and her husband was in San Francisco. When she finally reached "Frisco," the army wife ran down the gangplank into the arms of—disappointment! Uncle Sam had been busy again and her husband was in Alaska.

A telegram of warning to the army wife reached Seattle an hour after her boat had sailed north. Husband and wife passed each other on the ocean again, he on his way to El Paso. She had to wait another month for a boat back, but when she reached Texas she found the Captain was in Mexico. By this time she grew tired of travel and returned to her home at Kansas City. But her husband telegraphed that he was in San Antonio and there she went, only to find he was at the National Army Camp at Chillicothe, Ohio. It was no use. When she got there, he was at Camp Mills. This time she beat the army order by two days and then the 48-hour reunion was cut short by more orders. "I don't know whether I'm still a bride, or a widow," said Mrs. Whaling after her husband had gone. Being the wife of a regular army officer is about as bad as having a divorce.

LANE, CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

SOME WELL-KNOWN BRANDS OF

AMERICAN

GROCERIES AND OILMEN'S STORES

IN STOCK

Booth's Herrings in Tomato Sauce.

"Jello-O" Powdered Jellies.

Knox's Gelatine Powder.

"Royal" Baking Powder.

Campbell's Soups.

Kellogg's Toasted Cornflakes

Borden's Malted Milk.

Grape Nuts.

Ralston's Select Bran.

"Red Jacket" Lobster in tins.

Heinz Soup and Baked Beans.

Heinz Tomato Sauce and Stuffed Olives.

"Old Dutch Cleanser."

Babbitt's pure concentrated Lye.

Fels Naptha Soap.

Ivory Soap.

BASEBALL MATCH.

TO-DAY

9th Cavalry, U.S.A. v. U.S.S. Naval team
on the Hongkong Football Club Ground,
For the Benefit of

BRITISH AND AMERICAN RED CROSS

5 P.M. ADMISSION \$1.00

Tickets for Sale by

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.,

Soldiers and Sailors Half Price.



Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

SPECIAL SHIPMENT

JUST RECEIVED OF GENTLEMEN'S

HIGH-CLASS

RAINCOAT MATERIALS.

WELL-CUT, COMFORTABLE COATS

IN MANY SMART STYLES. FROM

\$30.00

INSPECTION INVITED.

SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Murate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK

No. 22, DES VUEX ROAD, WEST, HONGKONG

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE BANK OF CHINA.
NOTICE.

ORIGINALLY when the BANK OF CHINA called for Subscriptions towards the FOURTH YEAR DOMESTIC LOAN, Blank Forms of Receipts were sent throughout the Country for the sake of convenience. When payments for Bonds were made the Bank Special Receipts in two places with the Bank Agent also affixed to the Receipt. After the subscription was closed it was found that certain blank Receipts marked "Ying" (2) which had been given to the BANK OF CHINA, Hongkong Agency, had not been returned, the Agent explaining that they had been used for the purpose of payment and therefore no concern of the Bank. Recently, after several years, it has been discovered that these Blank Forms have been sent to Peking, particulars of money filed in and presented to the Head Office of the Bank in application for Bonds.

We have already notified Merchants that these Receipts had been LOST owing to Local Disturbances and we now again publish the facts in the Press for the information and as a warning to the Public.

BANK OF CHINA.
Canton, 12th August, 1918. [2315]

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having acquired the whole of the house in Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon, and we now again publish the facts in the Press for the information and as a warning to the Public.

NOTICE.

THE UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG invites applications for temporary posts of LECTURERS in the Faculty of Engineering during the Session 1918-19 in the following subjects:—Geometrical Drawing, Machine Drawing, Elementary Materials, Hydraulics. Particulars as to remuneration, etc., can be obtained from the Registrar.

[2308]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Half-Year ending 30th June, 1918, at the rate of TWO POUNDS THREE SHILLINGS STERLING per Share, is Payable on and after MONDAY, the 12th day of August, Current, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors.
N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1918. [2310]

THE HONGKONG ROPE
MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR (81) per Share for account 1918 will be Payable on THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1918. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, Hongkong.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 10th August, 1918, to THURSDAY, 15th August, 1918, both days inclusive.

SEHWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1918. [2275]

WANTED.

SMALL FLAT or BUNGALOW from September onwards.
Replies, giving full particulars, to—
Box 2309,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[2309]

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic, or other person desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

DAIRY FARM NEWS

JUNKET!

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMBIER CHEESE!

COTTAGE CHEESE!

Nourishing and ideal food.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM!

Can always be had.

We supply Junket Tablet on application.

[2322]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

A GODOWN, Central District.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[2321]

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[2300]

TO LET.

COMMODOUS and Centrally Situated NEW OFFICES, with lift, in the old Mercantile Bank Buildings, corner of Queen's Road Central and Ice House Street.
Also in Canton House, No. 31, Shamnoon, British Concession.
For rent and further particulars apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
8A, Des Vaux Road.
[2317]

TO LET.

HOUSES in Shamnoon, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[23]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"IDOMENEUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Hoi's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 12th August.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th August will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 2nd September, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1918. [2312]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "ECUADOR"

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI, AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Godown and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignee's risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before the Bills of Lading can be counter-signed.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on THURSDAY, 15th Aug., 1918, at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th Aug., 1918, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,
J. ORAM SHEPPARD,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1918. [2328]

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED in AN INVESTMENT which, in return for an outlay of £100 per annum for five years, will thereafter return you an income of from £500 to £1,000 per annum, write for full particulars to AFRICAN REALTY TRUST, Ltd. (Capital £400,000 fully subscribed), 30, New Broad Street, London, E.C. 2, England. [2328]

INTIMATION

REXONA

THE RAPID HEALER

COOLING. SOOTHING.

HEALING ANTISEPTIC

OINTMENT.

A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR ALL

ERUPTIONS AND IRRITATIONS

OF THE SKIN.

USEFUL FOR ECZEMA, STINGS OF

INSECTS AND ALL KINDS OF

INFLAMMATION.

Sold in tins 75 cts. & \$1.25.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TEL. 18.

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Vaux Road, C.
London Office: 131, Finsbury Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 14th AUGUST, 1918.

THE TURN OF THE TIDE

THE critical period for the Allied armies on the Western front may now be regarded as passed. The anxiety which no British subject could help feeling at the beginning of last month, when the Germans were concentrating their forces for the resumption of the great offensive which was ultimately to place them in possession of Paris and the Channel Ports, has now given place to the joyful conviction that the initiative has been finally taken out of the enemy's hands. The tide has turned, and, although much bitter fighting lies ahead, there are solid reasons for the belief that henceforward it will flow, with steadily increasing force, in favour of the Allies.

The CAGWY PRINCE's attack on the Marne, which was to bring a victorious peace in its train, failed ignominiously. By the third day it was estimated that the German casualties numbered one hundred thousand, and on the fourth began the counter-attack which, developing quickly into a wide offensive movement, has completely reversed the positions of the opposing armies along the whole front extending roughly from Amiens to Rheims. Soissons has been recaptured, and the menace to Rheims has been removed. The Americans, who fought side by side with the French, have proved irresistible, and the whole operation is regarded as one of the most brilliant pieces of work in the war.

In the first six hours an advance was made equal to double the distance covered by the enemy in the preceding three days. Then came Great Britain's opportunity. Whilst the Germans were reeling backwards from the Marne to the Aisne, the British troops struck suddenly and unexpectedly between Montdidier and Amiens, achieving a notable success. At several places they are back on the old Somme positions. At one point, indeed, they have advanced beyond them, and the enemy is still in rapid retreat. The Amiens front has been cleared for some distance, and

Montdidier and Chaulnes have fallen. These gains have a very considerable value. They mean a great improvement in the Allies' means of communication, and it is expected that the greater freedom which they give for manœuvring will soon be apparent.

Mr. LYON GEORGE on Saturday emphasised the importance of pushing back the Germans out of gun-range of the Amiens railway. One hundred trains formerly passed along this line daily, but recently the number has had to be reduced to twenty. Now Amiens is safe, and both the important railways from Amiens to Paris are free for traffic.

It was estimated a few days ago that the two victories on the Marne and the Somme had resulted in the capture of between 50,000 and 60,000 prisoners and between 800 and 900 guns. Since then further captures have been reported. On that which may be described as the British front—although, of course, the armies are acting in unison under the command of Field-Marshal Foch, to which fact a great measure of the success is attributed—the latest reports speak of 35,000 prisoners and over 430 guns having been taken. The enemy are believed to have lost more material than they gained in their fierce lunges during the earlier part of the year, and everywhere they are engaged in destroying their accumulations of ammunition in order to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Allies.

The slackening of our advance on Monday is attributed more to the fact that the roads were encumbered with the enemy's abandoned material, thus making the progress of the supply columns difficult, than to the actual resistance offered. The defeat inflicted upon the Germans is the most serious they have suffered on the Western front since the first battle of the Marne. It was at one time suggested that the Allies' initial success was due to the comparatively small number of troops which the Germans had in their front line, but it has since been shown that the line was held more strongly than usual. Many reserve divisions have already been thrown into the battle, and, according to Mr. BELLOC's estimate of enemy man-power—and his calculations have proved so far fairly accurate—the time should not be far distant when Germany's reserves will be exhausted. Next month the Germans should have available between 400,000 and 500,000 recruits of the 1920 class, but obviously, owing to the rapid influx of Americans, the incorporation of these men in the ranks of the fighting forces will not reduce the Allies' numerical superiority. The Germans are now throwing the whole of their available strength into an endeavour to make a stand on the Roy-Luxemburg line, but it is stated that our troops can turn or drive the enemy from any line they may organise. This opinion is shared by many captured German officers, who consider that a far greater retreat will yet be necessary before any serious attempt can be made to stabilise the front.

Mr. F. J. Hallifax, who has been President of the Municipal Commissioners of Singapore since 1911, has been presented with a beautiful silver salver by his fellow Commissioners as a mark of their esteem and affection.

To "Anti-Hypocrite": Although it does not seem to be generally understood in Hongkong, etiquette requires that you should address yourself to the same news paper as that in which the letter appeared to which you make reply. In the circumstances we cannot extend to you the courtesy of our columns.

As the Straits Settlements War Loan Bonds, 6 per cent., and the War Loan Bonds of the Malaya Trust, 6 per cent., are no longer obtainable, all payments, into the "Hongkong and South China War Savings Association" until further notice be invested in Straits Settlements War Loan, 5 1/2 per cent.

The following cases of communicable diseases were notified in the Colony during the week ended August 10th:—Cerebro-spinal fever, 5 (5 deaths); bubonic plague, 6 (6 deaths); diphtheria, 1 (1 death); enteric fever, 6 (3 deaths). On Sunday and Monday there were cases of cerebro-spinal fever, one case of bubonic plague, and one case of puerperal fever.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—
4.35 p.m., August 12th.
Typhoon in about 121deg. Long. E. and 9deg. Lat. N., moving W.N.W.

TYPHOON WARNING.

It is reported that after Chang Wai-chi, Tsuchun of Shantung, has joined other Tsuchuns in demanding peace. All the Shantung troops in Kiangsi have retreated to Kiukiang (a port on the Yangtze). They will return to Shantung, as they do not intend to fight.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DANGERS TO PUBLIC HEALTH

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—It is a matter for congratulation that the Government has, after a great deal had been said in the papers, realised the danger to public health of allowing the sale of ice-cream of the sort hawked about in the streets, the ingredients of which were as unwholesome as the conditions under which it was prepared were insanitary.

Ice-cream, however, is but one of the many instances of food-stuffs sold for human consumption which are likewise injurious to public health, and which, for that reason, also require strict legislation.

It is not an uncommon sight to see a basketful of rotten eggs, etc., offered for sale at the foot of Graham Street and its vicinity.

I have also noticed at Burrow Street (Wanchai) a great number of bags containing flour formed into hard lumps being daily pounded with sticks, bricks, stones, and what not, and then sieved. Such damaged stuff should be condemned and dumped into the sea, and not be allowed to be made into bread, etc., for human consumption.

It is to be hoped that proper measures will be taken against the indiscriminate sale of such articles as food. Yours faithfully,

Hongkong, 13th August. J. M. N.

"SO IT MUST END IN DRIVEL"

(BLACKIE; STUDY LANG. 2.)

I thought I saw a barrister
With briefs in seemly row,
I looked again and saw it was
An Acting A.D.O.
"I'll lose my Sunday golf," he said;
"Why, here's a bally gol!"

I thought I saw an A.C.S.
Look sadly o'er the sea,
I looked again and saw it was
A Private Secretary.
Said I: "Does the Tribunal stretch?"
To think how he cursed me!

I thought I saw a Passed Cadet,
High-browed; a man of mark;
I looked again and saw it was
A sucking banker's clerk.
"If you go cashing outward bills,
Your future will be dark."

I thought I saw an Aide-de-Camp
Stand swinging on the toe,
I looked again and saw it was
An Acting C.S.P.
"What ho!" said I; "I'll challenge him,
And get my tiffin free."

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG HOI SAN PO."]

August 13th.

DR. SUN YAT-SEN.
A message from Shanghai states that Dr. Sun Yat-sen will proceed to America for certain important consultations. He is busily preparing for his departure. FOREIGN RECOGNITION EXPECTED.

It is said that the American Minister at Peking has given special attention to the announcement regarding the formation of the Union Military Government that has been sent to the Foreign diplomatic body, and American recognition is expected shortly.

OPIMUM DENIED.
The Superintendent of Police, having received information that numerous opium dens were open under Japanese names, consulted the Japanese Consul, with the result that two Japanese representatives were sent with armed police to raid these dens yesterday. More than ten were entered, and upwards of fifty persons were arrested.

AWAY REPORTS.
Commander Chan Kwong-ming has reported that the right wing of the Canton forces has occupied Lo Ha-pa (near Tai-pu). The other forces have occupied Wing-Ding after two days' fighting.

NORTHERN TROOPS RETREAT.
It is reported that after Chang Wai-chi, Tsuchun of Shantung, has joined other Tsuchuns in demanding peace. All the Shantung troops in Kiangsi have retreated to Kiukiang (a port on the Yangtze). They will return to Shantung, as they do not intend to fight.

FULL COURT OF APPEAL.
HONGKONG RICE MERCHANTS' DISPUTE.

The Full Court of Appeal (composed of Sir Havilland de Saumarez and Mr. Justice Gompertz) sat yesterday morning, to hear an appeal from a judgment delivered by the Chief Justice on April 23rd, against Messrs. Kim Tye Loong, merchants, of 27, Bonham Strand West, who were the plaintiffs in an action against Messrs. Wing Hang Hong, of No. 3, Bonham Strand West, and others.

Mr. Eldon Potter and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E. (instructed by Messrs. Hastings & Hastings), appeared for the appellants. The Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C.; O.B.E., and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E. (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist), appeared for the respondents.

The facts of the case were as follows:—A writ was issued in May, 1913, against Messrs. Wing Hang Hong & Co. by the plaintiffs for \$16,000, being the price of over 700 bags of rice sold and delivered to the defendant firm. On May 23rd the plaintiffs filed a petition in bankruptcy against the defendants. On May 30th, the plaintiffs, having discovered that the goods in question had been delivered by fraud, took out a summons to add a sub-purchasing firm to the action, and for leave to amend the claim on the writ, asking for the return of the goods so obtained by fraud. On June 25th a Receiving Order was filed. The plaintiffs claimed that they were entitled to recover the rice bags, and to do so had to prove that the contracts were obtained by fraud, and that the sub-purchasing firm was aware of the fraud. On August 30th the defendants were adjudicated bankrupts, and Mr. J. H. Seth, and two Chinese, were appointed trustees. The two Chinese trustees guaranteed a dividend of 26 per cent. in a month, and the plaintiffs had accepted \$4,000 under this. The respondents (as plaintiffs in the original action) claimed that they were still free to proceed, and sought to recover payment in full of the return of the rice, on the ground that the contracts were fraudulent.

The Chief Justice held that having accepted the dividend in bankruptcy, the plaintiffs had thereby elected not to proceed with an action in original jurisdiction against the defendants for fraud in connection with the same contracts.

It is likely that the hearing will occupy the attention of the Court the whole of today.

THE CURSE OF GAMBLING.

CHINESE SOLDIER TRIES TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with attempting to commit suicide on Monday night.

Sergeant Blackman stated that defendant was seen to jump into the harbour, from the Hoi Tack wharf, by a Chinese coolie, who immediately attempted a rescue and managed to bring defendant to the wharf. After the defendant had revived, he was given into the charge of an Indian constable. At the Police Station defendant informed witness that he was a personal body-guard of Commander Tse, a Chinese general, who is residing at the Chung Hing boarding house. Witness communicated with the Commander, who told him he believed defendant was of unsound mind. The Commander had promised to attend the Court, but had not put in an appearance.

The man who rescued the defendant gave evidence, and the Magistrate complimented him on his bravery. He ordered Sergeant Blackman to give the man \$10 reward from the Poor Box as an encouragement and an inducement to other Chinese to follow his good example.

Defendant said he had got into debt heavily as a result of gambling and, not having any money to discharge his debts, he wished to end his life.

Mr. Wood: How has he behaved himself?
Sergeant Blackman: He was very quiet.

Mr. Wood remanded the case for further enquiries.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 10th August is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate receipts for 23 weeks.
This Year.....	973,086	\$424,086
Last Year.....	14,008	429,571
Increase.....		5,514
Decrease.....	940	

THE WAR.

ALLIES' PROGRESS CONTINUES:

TYPICAL GERMAN EXPLANATION OF DEFEAT.

ADMIRAL VON CAPELLE DISMISSED:

FOR FAILING TO PREVENT THE AMERICAN ARMY REACHING FRANCE.

MORE SENSATIONAL CHANGES IN RUSSIA

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

PROYART CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH.

LONDON, August 12th.
11.30 p.m.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—Successful fighting occurred in the neighbourhood of the Roye road and east of Fouquescourt; also on the south bank of the Somme. We advanced our line in each of these localities, taking hundreds of prisoners.

We captured Proyart, south of the Somme, after sharp fighting, in which the enemy lost heavily in prisoners and killed. Fighting continues.

The French, on the British right, have taken Les Loges.

PACE SLOWING DOWN.

LONDON, August 12th.
4.45 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states: The pace of the fighting is slowing down, as the enemy is throwing in reserves as fast as he can rush them up. Time alone will show whether the Germans are attempting to stabilise their present line or covering a further withdrawal. One of the most gratifying features of the Allied victory is the comparative smallness of our own and our Allies' forces engaged. This was rendered possible by the completeness of the surprise and the tanks.

The weather is fine, but hot.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH LINK UP POSITIONS.

LONDON, August 12th.
1.40 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy last evening again attacked our positions southward of Lihons, but was repulsed.

As a result of successful operations immediately southward of the Somme we captured over 200 prisoners and linked up positions eastward of Mericourt with the line eastward of Eindhoven on the northern bank of the river.

On the right of the Fifth British Army the French on the afternoon of August 11th progressed towards Roye, capturing Armentières and Thillox.

On the northern front we effected local improvements in our line eastward of Robecq and between Vigux-Beguin and Meris.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, August 11th.
11.50 p.m.

A wireless German official report states:—Saturday's attacks were mainly against our front between Libons and the Aves.

We repulsed oft-repeated attacks eastward of Pozieres and astride the Amiens and Roye road, despite the enemy's superiority and massed employment of armoured cars. Over 40 of these were destroyed in front of one division.

Eastward of Montdidier we withdrew fighting beyond the line La Boissiere-Haigvillers-Rocquebour-Marest.

GERMAN PRESS COMMENT UPON ALLIED SUCCESS.

AMSTERDAM, August 12th.

The German newspapers are beginning to admit the Allied success, though professing a calm confidence in the future. All dwell upon the fact that the surprise was due to fog, enabling the tanks to break through.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:—We lost a not inconsiderable number of prisoners and guns without, so far, other serious consequences. It remains to be seen whether the situation has changed strategically.

The *Cologne Gazette* says the reason for the regrettable occurrences has not yet been cleared up.

The *Cologne Volks Zeitung* says: "It is no good hiding the fact that this check south of the Somme by an enemy not numerically superior hits us hard."

The *Fassische Zeitung* says: "The least vulnerable point on our front was attacked, therefore, it is ridiculous to say that our entire position is menaced. When Hindenburg has consolidated the Aisne and Vesle front he will be able to freely shift his reserves to every menaced point."

The *Deutsche Tages Zeitung*, the organ of the pan-Germans, says: "Events between the Somme and the Aves constitute the first serious defeat in the war. This was due to the state of morale among Prince Rupprecht's troops."

Forwarder, commenting upon the crisis confronting Germany at the opening of the fifth year of the war, says the morale of the nation has been damaged by the pan-Germans' wild cry of conquest.

THE GERMAN DEFEAT EXPLAINED BY GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, August 12th.

A message from Berlin states that a semi-official report attributes the latest German defeat to the fact that only hasty defences were possible in the overrun area owing to the lack of time and transport for material.

The statement speaks of the hurricane of fire concentrated on the German trench garrisons, the breaking down of the telephone and telegraphic communications, also that signal rockets were invisible in the thick fog, and that the gunners suddenly found themselves attacked in flank and rear by squadrons of tanks whose machine-gunning played terrible havoc.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

THE AMERICANS NOT IDLE.

LONDON, August 12th.
7.25 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at the American Headquarters, telegraphing this morning, says:—Although the American front during the last few days has ceased to move forward, movement is not lacking behind it. Trestle bridges are replacing pontoons across the Marne each day, and the railroad has been carried a little further. Soon a most important link between the east and the west will be repaired, and trains will again be running from Paris to Chalons, and beyond. The Paris-Amiens line has already been repaired, thus removing a strategical disability which long hampered our commanders. The roads, also, are being repaired. The organisation of the army is in a much more stable condition than when we reached the Vesle.

EARLIER CABLES.

ENEMY INTENDS TO EXACT FULL PRICE FROM AMERICANS.

LONDON, August 12th.
5.25 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing on Monday evening, states:—It is evident that the enemy intends to make us pay the full price for any attempt to drive him beyond the Vesle. He seems to have completed a

defensive system, and is now able to bring his "heavies" to bear upon us from across the Aisne. Also, he has an extraordinary profusion of airmen on this front, which would make one suspicious of some counter-effort here, were he not so busily "occupied" elsewhere, but this naturally greatly increases the difficulties of our aerial reconnaissance.

FEATURES OF ALLIED BLOWS.

LONDON, August 12th.
7.30 a.m.

The promise of further rapid surprise blows by Marshal Foch has been fulfilled more speedily than was anticipated by the entry of General Humbert, whose swift successful rush equalled the magnificent advance on the opening day of the battle. It showed, *inter alia*, how great is the strength of Marshal Foch, who is able to embark on a third attack when two offensives are already in progress. The battle, indeed, so far, has gone like clockwork, and yet what has happened is probably only the first move in the great offensive, which some experts anticipate may soon change the whole face of the war.

The fruits of victory so far are indeed remarkable, severely shaking the whole enemy position. His heavy counter-attacks are designed not merely to escape from the Montdidier pocket, but to defend all the strong country of which Laon is the centre.

Correspondents describe the confusion in the Montdidier pocket, where the enemy has only a strip of country eight miles wide in which to manoeuvre, as exceeding even the scenes on the Marne. The dusty, sun-bitten roads are full of exhausted fugitives mingling in disorderly procession with the wagons, limbers, and ambulances. Fires and explosions break out everywhere.

General Humbert's timely stroke, apart from the spoils it has secured, will probably force the Germans to send towards the south some reserves, whose counter-attacks have slowed down.

The rate of advance on the northern battle front is a striking feature of the Allied blows. Since July 14th there has been essential unity throughout the whole operation from the Aisne to the Oise, representing an almost unprecedented quality of conception and execution.

MONTDIDIER COMPLETELY WIPED OUT.

LONDON, August 12th.
7.00 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday afternoon, states:—Our gains to-day were thoroughly satisfactory. If our progress slackened, this was due less to enemy resistance than to the fact that the roads were so encumbered with the enemy's abandoned material and numerous trees felled—similarly as in the spring of 1917—that our ammunition and supply columns find it difficult to follow the infantry and cavalry.

On the other hand, the retreat differs from last year's in that the Germans hurried back too quickly to mine the roads and set death-traps in the villages. I visited Montdidier and found it completely wiped out, but it is already only a small incident in the battle. Our troops at Dancourt are ten miles beyond Montdidier and are three miles from Roye.

Here meet the railways from Montdidier, Compeigne and Chaulnes, upon which the enemy depends to feed his whole line in the salient.

GERMANS' NEXT STAND.

Menaced by General Debeney's advance in the region of Thillox towards Roye, and General Humbert's advance between the Matz and the Oise, the Germans are throwing the whole of their available strength into an endeavour to make a stand on the Roye-Lassigny line, in order to get time to withdraw the vast stores, artillery, etc., which they had accumulated in this region for the June offensive.

Our troops are confident that they can turn or drive the enemy from any line they can organise. Already, we have bitten off a third of the huge pocket the Germans dug into our line last March.

NO CHANGE ON AVRE AND OISE.

PARIS, August 12th.

A *communiqué* states:—Between the Avre and the Oise the situation is unchanged.

There were bombardments at night-time in the region of Marquilliers and Grivillers.

THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND PRISONERS.

PARIS, August 12th.

A semi-official statement confirms that 35,000 prisoners have been captured since August 8th.

FIRST AMERICAN ARMY FORMED.

PARIS, August 12th.

The formation of the First American Army in France is officially announced.

General Pershing commands, while retaining the Chief Command of the American Expeditionary Force.

LONG-RANGE BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

PARIS, August 11th.

The long-range guns which were shelling Paris have been silent for two days. They are supposed to be situated in a wood between Guiscard and Noyon, and are endangered by the advance of the French along the Roye-Lassigny line.

The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALIAN PROGRESS IN ALBANIA.

LONDON, August 12th.
6.30 p.m.

An Italian official message from Albania says:—We obliged the enemy to evacuate the Jagodina bridge-head and pass over to the right bank of the river.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

VON CAPELLE DISMISSED.

PARIS, August 12th.

Petit Parisien's Correspondent at Rome states that Admiral von Capelle has been dismissed because he did not prevent the great American Army from reaching France.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, August 12th.

The silver market is quiet.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

COMMAND OF NEW CZECHO-SLOVAK ARMY.

AMSTERDAM, August 12th.

A message from Moscow states that General Tcherbatoff will command the new Czecho-Slovak Army.

EARLIER CABLES.

COMMAND OF RED GUARDS.

AMSTERDAM, August 12th.

The *Lokaleizer* states that General Krylenko has been appointed to the command of the Red Guards against the Czecho-Slovaks, replacing General Muraviev, who committed suicide.

General Krylenko has recently been a policeman.

LENIN AND TROTSKY IN FLIGHT.

The situation at Moscow, is most uncertain. The counter-revolutionaries, if not actually in control, are undoubtedly gaining the upper hand.

GERMAN EMBASSY ENDANGERED.

AMSTERDAM, August 12th.

It is officially announced in Berlin that Dr. Helfferich informed the Soviet Government that the Social Revolutionaries' threat to employ terror as a fighting method endangers the safety of members of the German Embassy, which, therefore, will be transferred to Ekoff, as Petrograd is equally as dangerous as Moscow.

VON EICHHORN'S ASSASSIN EXECUTED.

AMSTERDAM, August 12th.

A message from Kiev states that Danksi, who assassinated Field-Marshal von Eichhorn, has been executed.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RECONNOITRING OFF THE FRISIAN COAST.

LONDON, August 12th.

The Admiralty announces:—Our light forces and the Royal Air Force's aircraft reconnoitred off the West Frisian coast on the morning of August 11th. They were heavily attacked by German aircraft, and six of our motor-boats have not returned. Apart from this, we suffered neither damage nor casualties.

Our aircraft attacked a German airship north of Ameland, bringing it down in flames, on the sea, from a great height.

IN THE UNDERGROUND A PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.

It was at that sweet hour, halfway through the evening, when the District trains are nearly empty. There entered my compartment and sat down on the red seat opposite to me a soldier of fine presence and magnificent physique—one who might have been spoken of as a son of Anak in any Guards regiment in the world.

His uniform was quite unfamiliar to me; brown riding-boots, dark blue breeches with a circular stripe, and a dark brown tunic somewhat of the cut of a Norfolk jacket. On his tunic he wore the most wonderful array of decorations—three long, separate rows of them, many many-coloured ribbons than I had ever before seen on any one man's chest.

Presently he leaned forward and asked me, in a foreigner's stumbling English, how many more stations he had to pass before he would reach Victoria. As he had even more difficulty in understanding English than in speaking it, I told him what he wanted to know in French, which he spoke fluently. Thus a conversation began, and eventually I, too, put a question.

"Are you French?" I ventured, not because he looked French, for he did not, but because he spoke the language so extremely well.

"No, I am a Russian," he replied, and then paused.

"I am a general in the Russian army," he said, however, was interested and interrogative, and he decided to answer the questions which he read in my eyes.

"In mean to say that I was a general in the Russian Army which the Bolsheviks destroyed. Towards the end I served in Roumania, where I had a good deal to do with the British Mission. That is how I came to be given your Military Cross."

"He pointed to it—which you see me wearing. Afterwards I fought against the Bolsheviks at Moscow. They took me prisoner, tried me by court-martial, and condemned me to death, but with the help of some of the English friends whom I had made in Roumania I managed to escape and was smuggled out of the country."

"And now?" I asked.

"You have met me on my way to the recruiting office."

"To the recruiting office?" I repeated.

"Yes, to the recruiting office to ask leave to be enrolled in the British Army as a private. For fight the Germans I must—honour compels me—and if I can not fight them as a general in my own army, then I will fight them as a simple soldier in yours. But this is Victoria, is it not?"

It was; and he rose, without another word, and wished me good evening with a salute, and disappeared among the crowd on the platform before I had time to speak any of the words of surprise and sympathy which were on the top of my tongue. But our eyes met for an instant, and I saw that his eyes had filled with sudden tears.

PROTECTING THE GERMANS

For knocking down a German prisoner, one of a party which was being marched to work on the land at Long Ashton, near Bristol, Charles Ridge, a seaman, was bound over and ordered to pay 4s. costs.

Ridge said that when he saw the men, who were singing, and one of whom was smoking a cigar, he asked the soldier in charge if any of them spoke English, and being pointed out one who could, he inquired whether he remembered the *Lancetian*. "Bah!" replied the German, and spat in his face. The soldier said he did not see the German spit.

The German was brought into court at Long Ashton Petty Sessions, but Ridge objected to a German being called to give evidence against an Englishman, and as the summons was for disorderly conduct on the high road the Bench agreed not to call him. Ridge, who is lame, put in his discharge papers, showing he had a good service record. He had served in the Mercantile Marine, the Navy, and the Army, and when at Ostend early in the war he had seen many mutilated Belgian women, refugees. It was shown that Ridge was suffering from locomotor ataxia, and the Bench, in giving a decision, said that but for this fact they would have dealt very severely with him.

The Chairman: "We must not forget that so long as German prisoners of war are in our midst we must treat them in accordance with the best British traditions."

Ridge: "I wish they thought the same."

The Chairman: "We intend to see that the German prisoners working in this district shall have the same rights as an Englishman. We shall see that these men are protected, and we are glad the military brought the case into court."

Ridge: "If a German spits at me again I shall knock him down again."

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG KOO SAN PO."]

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

It is reported that Feng Kuo-chang and Tuan Chi-jui will both resign.

Feng has stated that Hsu Shih-chang must be elected President, and either Shun Chun-huen or Luk Wing-ting vice-President.

It is said that Feng Kuo-chang will be appointed Tschun of Chihli.

Tuan Chi-jui has ordered the forces which Chang Chao-lun brought to Tientsin to proceed to Peking.

A LESSON IN STRATEGY.

The Bavarian soldier had done a hideous thing; and they were showing him over the Palace in Berlin as a special mark of approval. He was come to the Imperial Chamber itself, vacant now, but familiar, as they assured him, with the War Lord's frequent presence.

The Bavarian soldier gazed round him in admiration. He saw at the far end, in a corner, a small door that seemed to lead to an inner private room. It seemed so small in that magnificence, and had been left partly open where all else was exact and tidy, that it caught the stranger's eye.

And then he heard a voice. It came clear and commanding out of that inner room.

"I recognize your work in the past," it said. "It has been admirable. Admirable!"

"Who is that speaking?" said the Bavarian.

"Hush! Hush!" they said. "It is the All Highest."

"Your work has been admirable," the voice went on. "You have been of the greatest assistance both to myself and to the Crown-Prince. I do not forget it. At the same time this war has continued too long. My sword has been drawn and must therefore achieve victory. My plans must be crowned with a good German peace. Peace must be brought by my sword. I desire peace now. The peace with Russia has delivered the Russian into my hand. I do not deny it. It is most creditable to you. Poland too. I admit that. But why not in the West? Nothing worth counting has been done in the West for years. The West may appear unimportant, but it is not so. Those who understand strategy know that the Western front and not the Eastern is the more important of the two. For technical reasons it must always remain so. Your help in the West is therefore needed imperatively, at once, in order that our just cause shall triumph. I request that you direct it against the English immediately. My sword."

"To whom is he speaking?" said the stranger from Bavaria.

"Speaking!" they said. "He is praying!"

MORE BUSINESS MINISTERS.

SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES' PLEA.

Sir Auckland Geddes, M.P., speaking recently at Whitechurch—where he was adopted as the Conservative candidate for North-West Hants—remarked that looking back he saw how much there was in the past that was wrong; we saw how we drifted into this war. There must have been something wrong in our means of government. There were too many men in the Government in those days who were not really practical men of affairs! One of the great lessons was that in the future we must find men who had one thing, and not merely spoken words. We must have in the future a complete reconstruction of the ideals which underlay the educational system, and with the reconstruction of the ideals reconstruction of the educational system itself.

We had to feed the people out of our own lands. That was the greatest lesson of the war. We had to see that agriculture was recognised as the first industry. People spoke of impossibilities, but we had done impossible things before, and we had to go on doing them. Although all these men were being drawn from civil life, the women would save us, as they had done before. (Cheers.) Everything in the next few weeks depended upon our maintaining the armies, and heavy as the call now being made upon agriculture was, he could not say that it would be the end of the call that had to be made upon that industry, because there was no good maintaining an industry, however vital it might be in itself, unless steps were taken to secure victory in the field, because victory we must have. We were not going to be beaten. (Cheers.) There had been a time when the Germans appeared not to be doing so well as at present, but he thought that was entirely on the surface. Behind their great efforts in the field there was a country which he firmly believed to be getting more and more sick of the policy which its dominant classes had forced upon it. Behind their great show of force there was a rottenness to the core, and they could not keep on going as they had in the past. It was the recognition of that developing rottenness which made them so strive for successes in the field in order to break the determination of this country and France. He did not think they could do it, however—(Cheers)—but that could only be so if we all appreciated the position and if there was no wavering.

[1824]

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DISTINCTIVE EPOCHS.

POWERFUL INFLUENCES

INTELLECTUAL CRITICISM

[BY LAURENCE JERROLD.]

LOOKING FOR VICTIMS.

CONVOY PICKED UP.

RETAIL OR WHOLESALE

Fig. 2

SOLE AGENTS:
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA
 TEL. NO. 220 & 155.

"WE SHALL WIN THROUGH."

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON THE ALLIES' RESISTANCE.

Mr. Lloyd George was the principal guest at the ninety-first anniversary of the Printers' Pension Corporation, held under the chairmanship of Sir George Riddell, when £10,000 was subscribed, the largest sum in the history of the institution. The Prime Minister's speech was delivered in response to the toast of "Success to the Allied Arms."

Mr. Lloyd George, who was received with loud and prolonged cheers, said:—

The toast with which you have done me the honour to associate my name is "Success to the Allied Cause." If for any cause the Allies do not succeed this will be a sorry world. (Hear, hear.) At most times people are inclined to exaggerate the events of the day, but there are occasions when generations of men underestimate the significance of events. You cannot exaggerate the importance or the significance of the issues with which we are confronted to-day. (Hear, hear.)

In the past history of the world there have been great struggles for the domination of a certain civilisation, of a certain ideal, of a certain religion, and the destinies and lives of untold millions for generations have been fashioned by the triumph or failure of a cause. Take the attempt of the Turkish military power to dominate the East. Nations were wiped out; great countries were devastated; and you had untold misery and wretchedness throughout vast tracts of territory for ages. At last the tide was stemmed. Supposing that had failed, what a difference it would have made for European civilisation! To-day, at this hour, there is a struggle for an ideal more material, more sordid, more brutal, than has ever been sought to be foisted upon Europe, the Prussian military ideal, with its contempt for liberty, its contempt for human life, its contempt for humanity. If that were to succeed to-day it would fling back civilisation into the dark dungeon of the past. (Cheers.)

PRICE OF VICTORY.

We are paying a great price for victory, a sad price for victory, a harrowing price for victory. The dread bill of human wretchedness is being paid for victory. It will not equal in value what we are defending to-day. We are passing through anxious days. It is as if you were watching someone in whom you were deeply concerned, fighting for life with a grim disease, and you were told: "You must get through, until the crisis is over. The crisis is not past; but with a stout heart we shall win through. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) And then we go to the plague. (Renewed cheers.) In the interests of civilisation and the interests of the human race it must be stamped out. (Cheers.) You cannot allow it to creep and allow it to come again and darken the lives of millions and desolate the homes of millions. That is what we are fighting for. (Cheers.) This is a country that has faced great crises in the past. We hear about Ludendorff's hammer-blows. Hammer-blows crack and crumble poor material. Hammer-blows harden good material. There is good ore in British hearts. (Cheers.) It has stood the test of centuries. It will stand this. (Renewed cheers.) So will the gallant and great people across the Channel who are fighting for the liberties and the honour of their native land—fighting without flinching. (Cheers.) I never saw signs of wavering in any French face. (Renewed cheers.) They are full of fight, spirit, and determination to fight to the end. (Renewed cheers.) It has nothing more than ever. So it has Britain. Unity and resolution are the two qualities we need. We have seen our political differences. I see plenty here who would not have listened to me in the past. For the moment we put all that aside. We have better things to think about. I am not despising the political controversies of the past. I am the last man to do it. I have taken a fair share in them, and I have no doubt I enjoyed them as much as anybody. (Laughter.) And in some form or other they will probably come again. (Hear, hear.) It is the very essence of freedom that you should have these controversies. But for the moment we have one purpose. (Cheers.) In ordinary times you fuss about very small things, and these small things are the big things of life—comforts of home, what furniture you should have in your rooms, what colour your carpet should be, what wall-paper you should have. You have discussions about these things, and perhaps disputes about them. But when you hear that a dam has burst into a valley, that a turgid and noxious flood is devastating your neighbour's field and destroying your neighbour's home, and is coming straight to you, you forget all these things, and you rush to stem the torrent. That is what we are doing now. (Loud cheers.) When we have done it we shall begin again. But it will be with different problems when the deluge will have swept away landmarks, and there will be different methods of dealing with things. Meanwhile, let us be one people—one in aim, one in resolution, one in courage, one in resolve never to give in. Let Britain stand like a great breakwater against this torrent, and God willing, we will break it in the end. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Liffworth (Postmaster-General, proposing) The Press, I said the greatest power next to the Army and to those who supplied the Army was the Press. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Burnham responded to the toast.

264 MILE OVERSEA FLIGHT.

On June 16th an Italian flight captain accomplished a magnificent reconnaissance. He crossed the Adriatic and flew over Zara, Sebenico, Spalato, and Montevideo, taking many photographs. He then crossed the Adriatic, landing at Mount Gargano, after a non-stop flight of 264 miles, and covering 920 kilometres (572 miles).—Exchange Telegraph Co.

SUNKEN DREADNOUGHT.

CAPT. RIZZO'S DARING.

[FROM G. WARD PRICE.]

For the first time for three years two of the Austrian Dreadnoughts put to sea on the night of June 5th closely girdled by a moving fence of ten destroyers. They probably meant to shell an Italian port. But before they had left the Dalmatian coast five miles behind them both the battleships had been torpedoed, and there is every reason to believe that they lie 700ft. beneath the Adriatic. Thus at one blow has the Austrian Navy lost two-thirds of its remaining Dreadnought fleet. One had already been destroyed in the raid on Pola a month ago, and now of the three survivors only one is left hidden in Pola harbour.

Never in all naval history has so great a result been achieved by means so insignificant. The Austrian Goliaths fell to the tiniest David ships in the Italian fleet. These great 21,000-ton ships, each with her dozen 12-in. guns, were sunk by two cockleshells of patrol boats, hardly more than a motor engine with some frail wood-work round it, the two of them manned by a mere eighteen men. But these launches, which could have been dropped down one of the funnels of the two Dreadnoughts they torpedoed, were under the command of a Paladin of the Italian Navy, Captain Rizzo, known already as "The Sinker," for having crept by night into Trieste's harbour exactly six months to the hour before this last achievement of his, and there torpedoed another Austrian battleship, the *Wien*. From him here in Venice this evening I have heard the story of his extraordinary achievement, which in one night has altered the whole balance of naval power in the Adriatic. Captain Rizzo is a brown-skinned, black-haired Sicilian of about 35, with the ardent eyes of the south. On his breast are already the Gold Medal for Valour, the Italian Victoria Cross, and four others of silver and bronze for different deeds of daring. He said:—

"I was cruising with two patrol boats near the Dalmatian coast when, at 3.15 yesterday morning, we sighted smoke to the northward against the first loom of the dawn in the sky. The night was calm. Expecting at first to find Austrian destroyers on patrol, I turned to meet them, but as they drew closer we were astonished to make out only ten destroyers, but in the midst of them two Austrian Dreadnoughts in line ahead at an interval of 400 yards. The whole flotilla was bearing on a southerly course from Pola near Peremuda Island, and was no doubt on the way to attack an Italian port. The sight was the most stirring one could imagine. In our three years of waiting, we were the Austrian Dreadnoughts out at sea at last. They had not signed us, but we all saw the low on the black water, but all the weapons were fixed with which to attack this great flotilla were two torpedoes each, with some depth charges for dropping on submarines."

A DASHING ATTACK.

Captain Rizzo took a piece of paper and drew a rough plan. He said: "I was going slow, to reduce the noise of the motor and the size of the wash, and I had got as far as here (pointing to a spot immediately ahead of the third destroyer) when they sighted us from on board, and whistles sounded the alarm, calling the crew to quarters. I had no time to waste on them, though, then. They had not yet seen me from the destroyer, and for some reason the destroyer did not make any signal to her, so I carried on till I was 200 yards away from the Dreadnought's side and right on her beam. Then I fired both torpedoes. The first hit her between the two funnels, and the second 'stern' of the aftermost one. Almost at the same time, the third patrol boat, which had been astern of the first, and had come up abreast of the torpedoes at the rear, let go her two first torpedoes at the second Dreadnought. The missed, but the second hit the battleship and exploded."

"By this time my launch was right among the enemy, and had turned on a parallel course with the Dreadnoughts. I had torpedoed. My first intention was to run in out at the head of the flotilla, but the leading destroyers, though they must have heard the explosion, might not have gathered what had happened. But the my track at once. She opened fire, but as I was only 100 yards ahead, of her she could not depress her gun enough to hit me."

"All that I now had left for defence was some depth charges for submarines, which explode ten seconds after being dropped. I made a hasty mental calculation as to the relative speed of the enemy and my own. For a moment I was inclined to slow a little to make sure of her, but she thought at once occurred that if it failed to explode she would then be able to ram me for a certainty. So I dropped the charge running at 15 knots. The first one did not explode, but I saw the destroyer reel over like a drunken man."

"That was the end of the affair. With best speed, looking back we could see a searchlight from one of the destroyers north, and later in the morning an Italian destroyer that we called up by wireless saw the damaged enemy destroyer over in less than twenty minutes from the time we had sighted the smoke to the time we had got safely away; but those twenty minutes were crammed full of sensation. One moment you were thinking 'Ci si lascia la pelle' ('We are going to get done in'), and the next 'We shall get away.'—Daily Telegraph.

INDIAN REFORMS.

III.

THE ROAD AND THE PACE.

[BY INDEX.]

If it may be assumed that the five dominant considerations in any re-estimation of the present administration are (a) the gradual education of the peoples of all India in the rights and responsibilities of self-government; (b) the prevention, absolute, and so far as possible, permanent, of any chance of religious war; or (c) of religious tyranny; (d) the protection of the rights of native princes, and the utilisation of native Princes, and the maintenance, from every aspect, of India within the British Empire. Then we may begin to feel our way along what must assuredly be the most delicate, honourable, and difficult path that any nation has deliberately chosen for itself. It is, indeed, the only instance in all history of such an enterprise, and at this moment the risks are rendered greater than might have been the case at another time by the overwhelming cloud of war, which confuses the issues not only in India but at home."

It is clear that any educational work must be directed into far larger channels than those which have hitherto been monopolising the attention of publicists here and in India. Nothing has shown more clearly both the determination of the Brahman class to intensify their own literary predominance, and the anxiety of the Indian Government to exhibit individual scholarship as a proof of the general advance of education in India, than the inordinate attention that has been given to the brilliant young native whose sheer memory enables him to pose examinations from the fruits of which his lack of character debars him. Of these has been born the sedition class. The different class of the Government must take a political education to be adopted—and this, at least, may be taken for granted as a condition precedent—it is rather elementary than secondary, instruction that needs encouragement. The splendid response that India made at the outbreak of the war was due to blood, not to intellect; the trouble that has been experienced there in the last four years has been caused by those who did not intend to run any military risk. It may be urged that the Brahman caste is by faith and choice absolved from military service. The same may be said of the conscientious objector in this country; but the reformer has yet to be found who will propose that a conscientious objector should therefore have a dominant position in the body politic."

We therefore are confronted by the necessity of making those who have been loyal to themselves and to us during this war better able not only to make for themselves the "reparation" of their own wants, but to avoid the leadership of those interests and ambitions which are directly opposed to their own. In short, we may not, in common decency, betray the loyal but unlettered men who have stood by us in a day of emergency. These uneducated classes form the backbone of India—downward, from Mr. Montagu responsibility down to the position of men who have to be brought to respect their own rights as citizens; their duties. Whether the Brahmins are being taught thought or not, this illiterates must be brought up to some common political level of all India before a serious measure of autonomy can be granted to the peninsula. Popular elementary education is therefore the first necessity of this moment if representative government is to be attempted. It is through the school door, not the gateway of the college, that constitutional liberty should enter India."

RELIGIOUS STRIFE.

It is, unfortunately, true that up to the present the Mohammedans are less literate than the Hindus. It is more unfortunate still that the former—with whom, with the exception of the Rajputs and the Sikhs, the latest traditions of Indian military prowess are associated by everyone in the peninsula—do not desire education as a necessity of life, and that a preliminary of representative government, their mistrust is deeply. If, then, there is to be any adequate preparation for the boom of occidentalism, it is clear that the three chief fighting races of India must be generally won over to any scheme for the political education of India. Otherwise the future need for a largely-increased British army in India is clear; and the fact is also doubly deplorable because the element to be pressed is for the most part of the faith with whose adherents our greatest interests are becoming always more and more intimately interwoven in other parts of the Near and Middle East."

Next to the necessity that theological differences shall not disturb the prosperity, and even the existence of an Indian autonomy is the need that there shall be a real and just representation of all Indian interests—a consummation that more official attention to the lower classes in India than they are in the habit of receiving. It is curious to notice the hypnotic influence exerted by the Brahman classes over the British officials who from time to time interest themselves in the matter of Indian political reform. Often it might be thought to be a matter alone affecting that section of the many millions of the dependency. Sometimes even it almost assumes the appearance of an attempt to restore to the Brahman the rights of superstition and monopoly which he enjoyed in other and less happy periods of Indian history. It must not be a matter of any comfort to the reformer that the traditional superiority of the Brahmins is an eminence which they have striven for and attained within historic times. It is true that at the date of the birth of Buddha—about a.c. 600—the higher than the Brahman, but the supremacy that was soon afterwards acquired by the clerical caste has never been shaken since. Rooted as it is in the deepest and weakest side of human frailty, it is not likely that it will easily be reduced even politically to anything like a democratic level. Yet this is one of the first necessities to be recognised by a reformer, and the only weapons that lie within his reach are the opening of all office to all fit classes—

(Continued at foot of next column.)

MURDERED IN A GERMAN COMPOUND.

SCOTS GUARDSMAN SHOT IN COLD BLOOD.

The murder of a British soldier by a German soldier in a German compound on January 7th last is described by a British prisoner who has arrived in Holland.

The murdered man was Private Barry, of the Scots Guards. He was in a receiving compound at Sennebogen, used for men proceeding on and returning from "kommandos." In this compound there were sixty-two prisoners of war of all nationalities. It is in this place that men are bathed and searched.

At about 5 o'clock on the morning of January 7th, states the man in room and ordered eight men to draw the coffee from the camp, which is about 300 yards away from the receiving compound. Seven prisoners of war complied with the order, but as the English cannot drink the German coffee, no Englishman went forward to draw the coffee for the twelve Englishmen there.

The German soldier ordered Private Barry, Scots Guards, to fetch the coffee. Private Barry said that they could not drink the coffee. He ordered him a second time, and Private Barry again refused. The sentry then attempted to strike Private Barry with the butt of his rifle. Private Barry pushed the rifle down with his two hands.

IN THE LINE OF FIRE.

The sentry then ordered the remainder of the prisoners to the other side of the room, then turning about he walked to the door, a distance of about ten paces. On turning about again there were two Frenchmen standing in front of Private Barry in the line of fire. He ordered these two Frenchmen to get over to the left. He threw open his overcoat and came to the aim; as the aim was not comfortable, he cleared his shoulder of the overcoat. He then came to the aim a second time and fired, hitting Private Barry in the left side. He died in about four minutes.

The twelve British witnesses, whose names and regiments are in my possession, are prepared to swear that this action did not take place in the heat of the moment, but was absolutely deliberate on the part of the German soldier.

"I myself went to this room to take a bath, and I saw Private Barry's body lying on the floor as it had fallen, with the exception that it was then covered with a great coat. The body was removed before we were admitted to the room, but the blood was on the floor where he had fallen. One eye-witness reconstructed the whole action for me. I myself paced the distance from where Private Barry fell to the doorway from where the German soldier had fired; the distance was ten paces."

which has already been done—and the spread of simple education. Though the assistance of native princes will be of great help to us, especially if their criticisms are free and outspoken, we must not expect them to initiate free institutions for their own people except in our own wake. If we abandoned India to-morrow there is not a State that would not look to its armoury as its sole support, and it is always to be remembered that there exists in India an ineradicable tendency to regard the surrender of even some small part of our sovereignty as a surrender in part of our power as a surrender in part of our sovereignty, as the beginning of a retreat also."

STABILITY. Slow the work should be; sure it must be to the utmost of our judgment, foresight, and industry. Only step by step can the political emancipation of India be achieved, here a little, and there a little, line upon line, and there a little. No mistake could be greater than to treat all British India as equally prepared for the smallest extension of the legislative function, far less the executive—yet it is too likely that there will be hesitation and vacillation as soon as the inevitable charges of favouritism and partiality are brought against us. The religious intolerances which Hindu against Mohammedan, and Hindu against Hindu, must be slowly removed—yet one wonders if there is a man or a Cabinet that can patiently go on with the work in the face of the heart-felt indignation and opposition of all those whom we are seeking to help."

It is an affair, not of years, but of generations. No quickly-gained success will crown the work—initial disaster is more certain than initial triumph; and even the strength or will ever have the permanence in office to enable him to treat these two important things the same. One more suggestion—perhaps the only one that has not been repeatedly reiterated, disputed, or held up to ridicule or ridicule during the last thirty years. It is not possible to place the political development of India beyond the changes of a transitory party system by entrusting it to a Ministry which shall, so far as is humanly possible, be permanent! The strictest limitations having been imposed on the scope and rate of progress, is it not conceivable that the building up of men who have "nothing to gain and nothing to fear from the old and flow of a political life that is essentially concerned with, and interested in, nothing less than with the requirements of India? It may be a vain dream, but if only by the creation of an independent council solely-needed stability might be introduced into the policy which is now to be outlined. The needs of the East are proverbially not the needs of the West. The "patient deep disdain" of the poet is as much shown for the vacillations of England's administrators as for any have and ill-considered action on our part. If the word has been regrettably used in a title of such permanent direction can be secured in building the great temple of India's faithful autonomy as has been in some measure attained in the work of building the city of Delhi anew, one of the greatest obstacles to our success would be removed for ever. It is not reasonable that an attempt in this direction should be made.—Daily Telegraph.



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